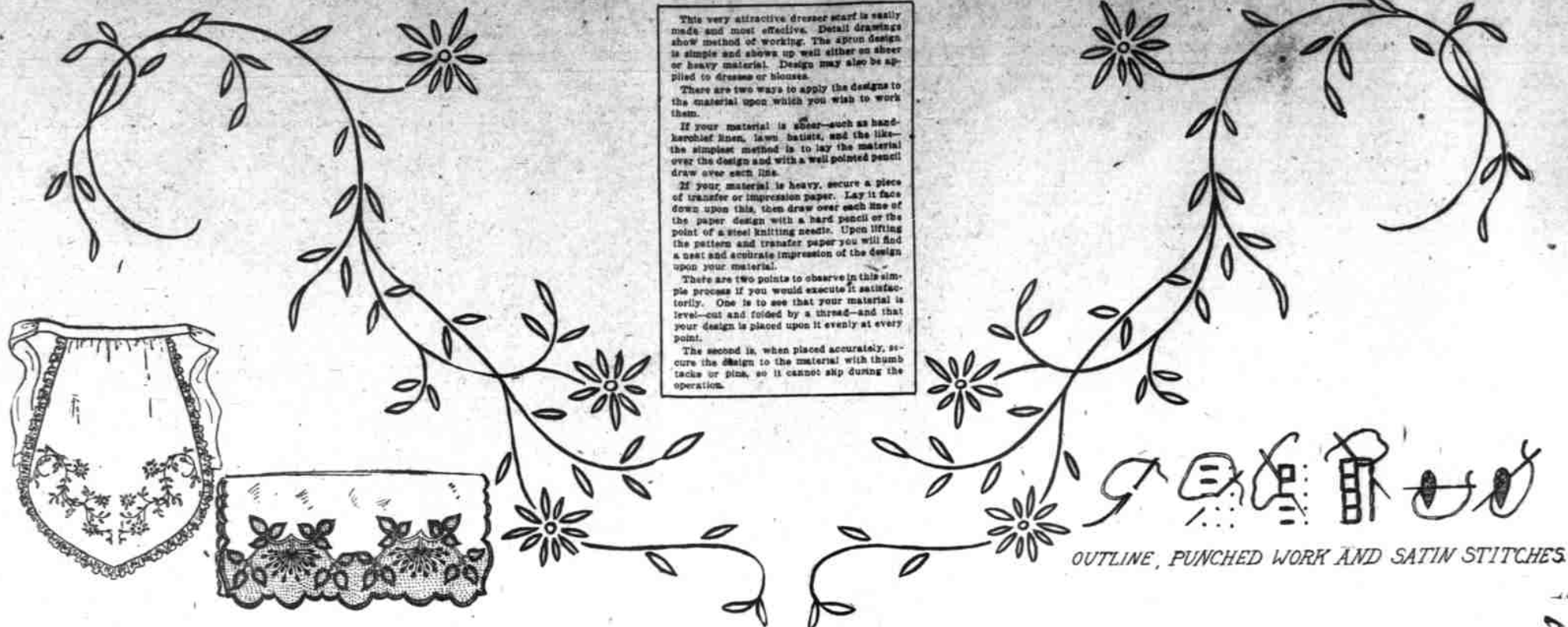
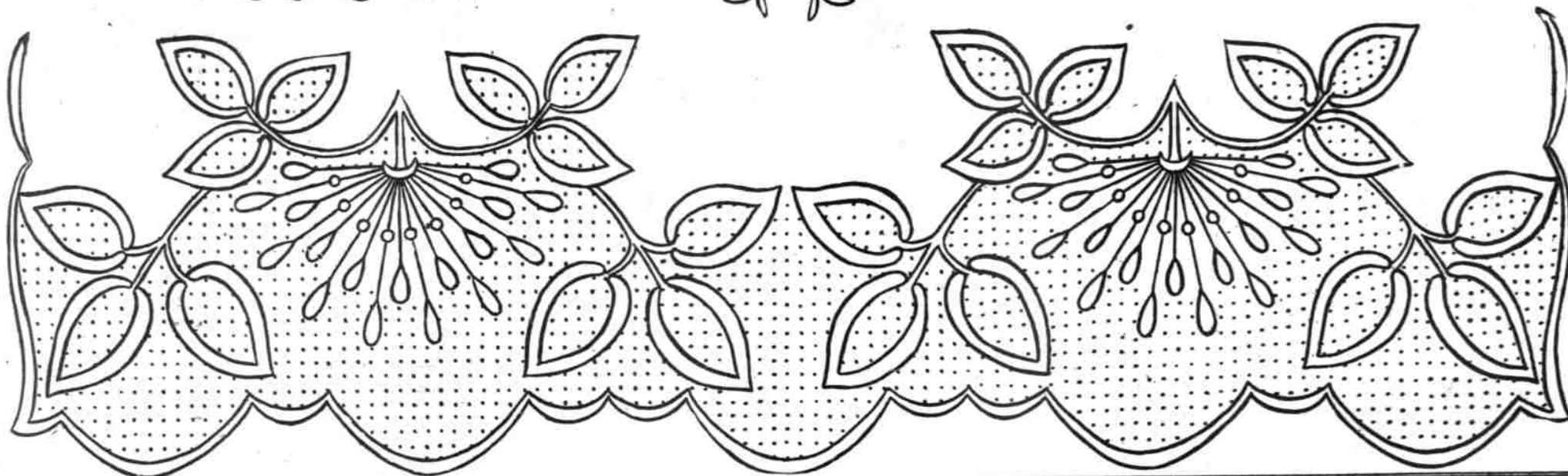


Dresser Scarf Design in Punch Work—Apron Design.



OUTLINE, PUNCHED WORK AND SATIN STITCHES



The Working Girl's Home Rights

By ALICE MASON.



Miss Jackson's eyes were red. She removed her hat and coat without the usual "Good morning" to her friend, the assistant cashier. She was afraid her voice would betray her.

But in a swift glance she caught a sympathetic look from her friend. It opened up Miss Jackson's reserve, and in a tear-choked voice she broke out:

"O, Mabel, I'm the most unhappy girl in the world, I believe. All over what mother said to me this morning at the breakfast table! It hurt me so I cried all the way down town. She told me that I never thought of any one but myself, that I was one of the most selfish girls she ever heard of."

"You know how badly I've wanted to hear grand opera. But I never felt I could really afford to attend. Last night Margaret Boardman telephoned me about a quarter past 7 that she had a seat she would let me have for \$2. If I cared to use it. You know I made some extra money last week on that work for Mr. Jones, so I felt within my rights in using it for the ticket. Mother was over at Aunt Susan's for dinner when Margaret phoned me. She had never expressed any keen desire to hear opera at any time. So I went myself."

"But every bit of pleasure was spoiled for me this morning when at the breakfast table mother reproached me for my selfishness. O, it was so unfair of her to have accused me of selfishness of all things! Since I started to work it just seems as though I've had to go without every pleasure that other girls know. In all these seven years not a single week have I ever failed to turn into the family vaudeville more than three-quarters of my earnings."

"I've helped with the household duties in every possible way. Last night, of course, in my rush I had to leave the dinner work for her to do. I don't know whether or not that was the real cause of her complaining. But, O, she made me so unhappy!"

Miss Jackson is not one of many girls whose home problems are more difficult than those met in the office.

If Miss Jackson's mother and all other such unkindly exacting mothers could see things in their true light they would be appalled at the unhappiness they consciously or unconsciously cause.

Instead of lightening the burdens of the girl who tells all day they add to them by imposing household duties or sewing duties or other taxing duties. And nine times out of the exacting, confining work of the average business girl is about all that should be expected of her.

In the office when the girl begins to feel that threads are being made on her strength by overtaxing work she presents this fact to her employer in plain business terms. He gives her a fair, square hearing and if her claim proves to have substantial grounds an

assistant relieves her of part of her duties. But a sense of filial respect and devotion compels this same girl when imposed upon in the home to refrain from asserting her rights and refuse to submit to an injustice. And if a girl did assert herself thus, nine times out of ten she would involve herself in greater difficulty than that avoided.

The business man recognizes that a valuable employee begins to lose value when her physical strength shows signs of waning. And the success of his establishment depends on valuable assistants.

So, for no other reason than the success of the home, and especially where the burdens of that home rest on the daughter's shoulders, the mother should do everything to foster her daughter's strength and happiness.

A woman I know is the mother of three breadwinners, two boys and one girl. The girl is understated and frail. The boys are big, husky fellows. This mother expects the girl on her return from work at night to assist her in getting dinner and to do most of the after dinner work. If the girl makes any arrangements for a theater or a Sunday outing to the exclusion of the mother's designs on her time and services there is always friction. The mother is terribly aggrieved and complains of the daughter's lack of consideration for her. As a matter of fact, the same mother indulges in a midday siesta daily and is in robust health. But the big, husky boys are excused from even a trip to the grocery on the plea that "they're too tired after their day's work." If the daughter made that plea her mother would say: "You never want to do anything for me, any way."

Perhaps it is thoughtlessness, born of close and continued association with and reliance on the girl from childhood up to the point of her entry into the business field, that shapes such attitude of mothers.

The father has not the mother's excuse of ignorance of the actual difficulties and hardships of the girl who works. But even he sometimes overlooks the home rights of the breadwinning daughter.

One father took his daughter to task one night because she had not offered to assist her mother. He said, "Lillian, you should be ashamed of yourself, allowing your mother to do that work."

"Why can't Helen help her, father?" she asked. "She has not been standing all day as I have and she is not tired."

"Helen has her lessons to study," he replied.

Nothing could have been more unreasonable than his view. Helen, 15, and a big, strong girl, gets out of school at 2:30 every day. Her afternoons are usually spent at a church's house. But Lillian knew there was little use to argue. For Helen held first place in the father's affections. She choked back the reply she wanted in her mind, which was a strong assertion of her rights. She knew if she were to express it her father would have rebuked her for impudence.

The parent who with unkind criticism or taxing household duties adds to the burden of the girl who works not only courts disaster but also incurs an almost criminal liability for it.

Seen in the Shops of Paris.

Some of the new blanket bathrobes are slashed at the sides like a Chinese coat.

The fine plain nets continue to be used for gumples, almost to the exclusion of other sorts.

Many of the sleeves on evening gowns are nothing but bands or strings of brilliants.

Among the most luxurious of fur coats are the white ermines, fringed with little black tails.

Tiny edges of fur are seen even on the chiffon blouses. Ermine is a favorite for this use.

Brilliant golden browns, chocolate, mahogany, seal, and sable are among the new shades.

All the richest velvet evening wraps have rich fur collars and borders, and the linings are gorgeous affairs.

A muff novelty is made of ostrich striped with fur. Ruche pieces to match are made for the neck.

Civet cat with white broadcloth is one of the new combinations. Fur hands on the skirts of such suits.

The lovely new wing sleeves made of transparent stuffs are a charming feature seen in some of the new gowns.

Crystal buttons are more than ever in favor. The ball shape comes first, then odd oblong and pointed sorts.

Many of the prettiest tailored costumes of the year are of green cloth, fur trimmed. In fact, fur is everywhere.

Simple Dancing Frocks.



Ivory charmeuse with Venise lace and violet girde. The slightly draped skirt is caught in front by a pearl ornament.

Blue green chiffon with cream lace, and girde and bow of green satin of a darker shade.

Old blue chiffon with long panel of cream lace which is caught at the waist and knees by the girde and the raps of satin. The panel is fastened to the bodice at the top by two fancy buttons.

The Handkerchief as a Gift.

By LOUISE GUNTON.

It may be because of a deplorable lack of originality, but the fact remains that after a person has anxiously gone through a list of gifts the prices of which are within the limit set, has rejected them all as being unsuitable to the person in mind, she decides on a half dozen handkerchiefs, or even a single one, as being a pretty and useful present, and one that is likely to be satisfactory to giver and recipient alike.

It can be made original with very little trouble. In the first place, embroider or have embroidered in one corner the monogram or initials of the one for whom the handkerchief is intended. A pretty idea is to cut out your friend's signature from the bottom of a letter, place it against the window pane with the handkerchief on top, and trace the name in pencil upon the linen, then embroider in outline with white cotton.

Instead of sewing it in the regulation holly covered box in which it came from the shop, inclose it in a dainty Japanese envelope, repeating the monogram or name upon the envelope in water colors or crayons, or lettering in a Christmas greeting.

Another oriental way of doing up a Christmas handkerchief is to take two Japanese crepe dollies, place a little sachet pad between them, and lace them together with narrow ribbon, tying a bow in the center of each side. Then, having folded the handkerchief into a quarter square, lay it on the top dolly, diagonally, and slip each corner of the handkerchief under a bow of ribbon. Write a greeting on a little Japanese hand painted place card and slip it into the fold of the handkerchief.

Fine sheer handkerchiefs are easily made at home and cost much less than when bought at the store. Instead of hemming the edges they should be rolled French fashion. Dampen the thumb and first finger of the left hand and roll as finely as possible as you continue to sew. The lace edging or insertion that you trim with should be sewed on with the same stitch that sews the roll. In other words, the roll and edging are sewed at the same time.

So seldom is there anything new introduced in the line of handkerchiefs that anything out of the ordinary is sure to attract attention. The latest handkerchief novelty has the appearance of an ordinary handkerchief, is made of fine material with hem-stitched border, and may have a small embroidered figure in the corner. The novel feature of this handkerchief is that it is

made with a four inch diamond-shaped corner of white valveteen outlined with fine lace edging. This corner takes the place of the chambray, so essential to the handkerchief of the average young woman. Powder can be dusted upon the chambray velvet center, and it clings to the nappy face even better than to the surface of a chambray skin. Being concealed in the center of the handkerchief, it is never noticed when in ordinary use or when carried loosely in the hand. The center launders as perfectly as the balance of the handkerchief, making it an ideal article whether with or without the use of powder. It is easily made and would make an attractive gift if placed in a fancy holiday box.

Two handkerchiefs, either plain hem-stitched or embroidered, will make a handsome corset cover with the addition of lace insertion, edging, and ribbon. Take one handkerchief and cut in two pieces from corner to corner; then take the other handkerchief and cut in two pieces the same way. Then take one of these pieces and cut in halves from corner to corner again. There are now three large triangles and two small ones. Take two of the large pieces for the bottom, with the other large piece fitting at the top. Place a small piece at each side. All these pieces are put together by a double row of insertion, forming a straight oblong piece when finished. If cut as indicated, one can readily see how they are pieced together. Edge the top and bottom with binding to run ribbon through, being wider at the bottom than at the top. Put a double row of insertion down each side at the front, the side which buttons over having also a ruffle of lace. The straps for the arms are made from bands of binding or embroidery edged with lace. This corset cover may be increased in size simply by adding extra rows of insertion and heading.

The fine linen handkerchief, with a hem-stitched edge and Mexican drawn work decoration, is a suitable one from which to make a sailor collar, pointed at the back, for a young girl. You have only to fold it three-cornerwise and make a scissors slash from one corner in to one inch beyond the exact center. Then place the handkerchief round the neck and trim away a little of the linen at the back and sides of the neck. Shape it gradually down to the front points. Bind this cut edge with a narrow strip of linen. Cuffs to match may be added by cutting a duplicate handkerchief diagonally in half and binding the raw edges.

The Veil as an Aid to Beauty.

It is a long step from the veil of the orient which is used to hide the charms of the eastern woman to the veil as it is worn by the modern woman as a means of enhancing her beauty. For, although the first purpose of a veil is to protect the face, there are veils and veils, and a well chosen one adds the last touch to a smart costume, while an unbecoming one can make even a pretty girl appear homely.

In regard to the color of a veil, there are two points to be considered, the hat and the complexion. The latter, however, is the more important, and if a veil which matches the

hat detracts from the face it must be sacrificed for the sake of becomingness.

One must have an exceedingly clear, white, skin to wear a blue or purple veil, and the brunette must also avoid pure white. The veil which is made of black and white threads interwoven is the most becoming to most faces, and a black veil of fine mesh is always safe. But be careful in buying a veil with a large lace pattern. If there is the least blemish on your complexion the pattern will show up rather than conceal it, and it is only a certain type of large, regular featured woman who can add to her looks by a veil of this kind.